

Job Risk Analysis																	
Name(s) of Risk Team Members: E. Lessard and D. Passarello				Point Value → Parameter ↓		1		2		3		4		5			
Job Title: Cable Pulling  Job Number or Job Identifier: JRA 12				Frequency (B)		≤once/year		≤once/month		≤once/week		≤once/shift		>once/shift			
Job Description: Removing cable from cable tray or adding new cable to tray in various locations throughout the complex.				Severity (C)		First Aid Only		Medical Treatment		Lost Time		Partial Disability		Death or Permanent Disability			
Training and Procedures List (optional):				Likelihood (D)		Impossible		Unlikely		Possible		Probable		Multiple			
Approved by: <i>E. Lessard</i> Date: 6-30-04   Rev. #: 0																	
Stressors (if applicable, please list all): Unwilling helpers, heat				Reason for Revision (if applicable):						Comments:							
				Before Additional Controls										After Additional Controls			
Job Step / Task	Hazard	Control(s)	Stressors Y/N	# of People A	Frequency B	Severity C	Likelihood D	Risk* AxBxCxD	Control(s) Added to Reduce Risk	Stressors Y/N	# of People A	Frequency B	Severity C	Likelihood D	Risk* AxBxCxD	% Risk Reduction	
LOTO Power to Cables in Tray	Electrocution	Work planning, LOTO training	N	2	1	5	2	20									
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Being struck against an object - cuts and skin abrasions from working in tight spaces	Knee and elbow pads, steel-toe shoes, gloves	Y	5	1	3	4	60	Purchase gloves that allow one to feel cable ties, thus no need to keep removing gloves	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%	
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Overexertion – injuries caused by excessive lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying or throwing of an object	Team coordination to share the pulling forces equally, more guys working together leads to less strain	Y	5	1	3	4	60	Recommend to management that a regular team be used for cable pulls. See Further Description below.	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%	
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Being struck by an object, such as a tool falling on a worker from above	Safety glasses, hard hats	Y	5	1	3	3	45									
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Falls to lower level, such as falling from a ladder or over a railing	Fall protection (railings or scaffolding or tie-offs or man-lifts), OSHA compliant ladders, barricade around work area	Y	5	1	3	4	60	On rare occasions, men have to stand on cable tray. This type of work should be considered high hazard and not be done	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%	

Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Contact with temperature – extremes that result in such injuries as heat exhaustion, frost bite or burns	Fans indoors, water outdoors	Y	5	1	3	3	45	Supply water to cable pull team	Y	5	1	3	2	30	33%
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Bodily reaction – injuries resulting from bending, climbing, loss of balance and slipping without falling	Team coordination to share the pulling forces equally	Y	5	1	3	4	60	Recommend to management that a regular team be used for cable pulls. See Further Description below.	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Falls on same level	Shoes with slip resistant soles	Y	5	1	3	4	60	Purchase shoes with slip resistance soles, current oil resistant soles become hardened and get slippery	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%
Pull In or Remove AC or DC Cables	Tics	White suits, tic spray	Y	5	1	3	3	45								
Moving Cable Spools and Pulling Cable Off Spools	Bodily reaction – injuries resulting from bending, climbing, loss of balance and slipping without falling	Use experienced personnel who know how to move a spool with little manual force, bring cable close to work area using lifting equipment, use jacks to hold cable off ground during long pull	Y	5	1	3	4	60	Investigate the use of a cable spool trailer that can be towed by a vehicle	Y	5	1	3	3	45	25%
Connect AC or DC Cables	Becoming caught in or compressed by equipment	Following manufacturer’s instructions for safe use of hydraulic crimper, PPE.	N	2	1	5	2	20								
<p>Further Description of Controls Added to Reduce Risk:</p> <p>The current practice of supplementing the regular 2-man cable-pull team with local help often leads to unwilling workers who don’t share the weight, which leads to back injuries and strains to other people on the pull to react to the extra forces. Unwilling workers feel this job is beneath their status. Inexperienced people are not aware of the best way to position their bodies for this job. Experienced people know how to lift cables, work as a team and move cable rolls with relative ease.</p> <p>Man lifts should be better maintained. Recent experience shows that man lifts are being brought in by crane when needed but when they are used to help reach a cable tray, the man-lifts do not work. This slows a job down for days and creates job stressors such as time pressure and reduced number of breaks. Breaks are important for the crew since they must often take a few minutes to gather their strength after a difficult pull. Man-lifts should be checked and be fully operational before being lifted into cable-pull work areas.</p> <p>Radio communications between team members inside and outside shielded areas is difficult using the F2 frequency. This is due to a lot of traffic on that frequency when a fire/rescue call goes out. Investigate alternate communications. Good communications are needed to share the pulling equally and avoid strains and back injuries.</p>																
*Risk:	0 to 20		21 to 40			41-60			61 to 80			81 or greater				
	Negligible		Acceptable			Moderate			Substantial			Intolerable				